

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER,  
A Democratic Family Journal,  
22 PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,  
BY HENRY J. STAHL.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—\$2.00 per annum; if paid in advance.—\$2.50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discount or advances at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE is South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Consumptives.

READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—

Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the disease known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let you know what great benefit I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in short a little more than the blessing of God.

The physician, I will now make known to you, was as follows: About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it lasted on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced.

The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and constipated. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I laid down at night and when arose in the morning that they would last out or two hours.

I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to sit on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick yellow sputum, sometimes containing blood, which I expect was a sign of consumption.

LADIES' DRESS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and is offered to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. Call and see us. Noticeable to all.

JOHN M. REILLY, JOHN M. REILLY.

May 14, 1862.

Full and Winter Goods.

A. SCOTT & SONS have just received an

order in part of Cloths, Coss-figures, Caskets, Kentucky Jams, and Tweeds for Gentlemen's wear. Also a fine assort of

HABERDWARE.

Our stock has been selected with great care,

and is offered to sell as cheap as any

other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. Call and see us. Noticeable to all.

A. SCOTT & SONS.

Sept. 17, 1862.

For Sale.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE VICTOR SPRING MILL.

Over Five thousand of these Mills have been

made and sold in the last three years.

The best recommendations can be given.

Also "DOKE'S EVAPORATOR," for making Sugar and Molasses, will be the best in use.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, FOUNTAIN, &c.

SOUP, KETCHUP, FOUNTAIN, &c.

Made of the best steel composition. Church Bells insured for one year!

CORN CRUSHERS.

Three different sizes for grinding Corn in the ear, shelled—or any other kind of grain.

This is a machine that every farmer should have, as a bushel of ground corn is equal to a bushel and a half unground. The high price

of feed of all kinds makes an imperative demand for some kind of machinery by which to save.

It is a simple grinder and durable.

RELIS FOR CHURCHES.

SOUP, KETCHUP, FOUNTAIN, &c.

Made of the best steel composition. Church

Bells insured for one year!

WILLOUGHBY'S GUM SPRING DRILL.

WILM. C. GILL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT.

This is considered one of the best Drills now in use.

It will divide one bushel of grain

evenly, and save from three to six times longer than

any other steel grinder in use.

Dr. F. SCHENCK.

First, it is the only grinder yet produced

that will invariably scour any soil.

Second, it is now an established fact that

it will last from three to six times longer than

any other steel grinder in use.

Third, it is twice lighter than any other

grinder, cutting the same width and depth of

the furrows.

The different parts of the grinder are cast in

models, into the exact shape desired for the

most part, and are easily replaced.

When he was about to go to take his son to

see me, he said, "I can't tell you how I wish I could see him again.

He replied, "I can't tell you how I wish I could see him again."

At the end of January, 1862, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all gave me no time. At this time everyone who saw me did not think I would live to see my bed again. The first night I was attached with 6 p.m., and was never seen again.

On Jan. 27, 1862, I was called to see him.

He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do no harm, if it did me good.

At this time I had given up all hope of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.

On the 27th of January, 1862, my husband

called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New

York, and stated to him my case, with a re-

quest for some medicine, which he did,

and explained me with the simplest words.

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# The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Dec. 17, 1866.

## PETTY MEASURES.

There is nothing of manliness in the nature of the leaders of the Radical party. They are narrow-minded and bigoted; fierce only in words, and very cowards and palefaced in action. They are strangers to a sense of honor, and delight in gratifying their hate by imposing what they esteem degrading terms upon their enemies. The latest exhibition of their ill-treatment of soul-seekers in their removal of Senators Cowan, Dixon and Doolittle from the positions they occupied as chairmen of certain committees, and placing them at the foot of the lists of members, if these vindictive fanatics suppose they can injure the fair fame of the men they thus assail, they are much mistaken. When history shall have only ridicule and curse for such men as Sumner and his companions, those whom they assail will be honored, as wise and sagacious statesmen, and esteemed as true and tried patriots.

## THADDEUS STEVENS ON CURRENCY AFFAIRS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Petroleum Tribune* says that Thaddeus Stevens is "opposed to the redemption of the Government bonds in coin, except those where the language of the act under which they were made, was explicit, and that he favors the increase of the amount of currency by at least one hundred millions, and then if gold naturally went up to 200, he would make it a crime to speculate in it."

Those who remember "Old Thad's" silly gold bill will not be surprised to hear that he advocates the most ridiculous financial absurdities. He has shown himself to be one of the veriest charlatans that ever attempted to think at legislation; but that only makes him the more fitting leader of the fanatical crew who compose the majority of Congress. Any one with a particle of political wisdom would be out of place among such a set.

## GAMBLING DEEN.

It is reported that arrangements are progressing of a very complete character to provide for the amusement of Congress during its present session in a manner which must be impudently gratifying to its constituents and flattering to the pride of the country at large. The arrangements are for the equipment and establishment of gambling-hells with large capital and upon a scale of unprecedented splendor, so as to afford those legislators who are most successful in plucking the country the finest opportunity to be plucked in their turn.

## THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

This is the new title given by the Radicals to the freedom of the South, and Congress is called upon to see that they are properly protected and cared for. They are to be fed, and clothed, and allowed to remain in idleness, as the "wards" of the nation, while the white laboring men of the North are oppressed by taxation of the most galling and exorbitant character. More than this, ten States of the Union are to be denied representation until the "wards" are raised to the full measure of citizens and given the free ballot. This kind of a national guardianship will hardly meet the approval of the white men of the North, when they come to see the effects of it upon their interests.

To many men age brings a broader tolerance and more tender charity. The fierce passions and fiery hates of youth, its inconsiderate prejudices and sweeping generalizations, are exchanged for the philosophic temper and forbearing speech. But there are men who grow more malignant with every year—the currents of whose blood, no longer bounding with generous passion, are converted into gall. That withers all the divine impulses of humanity—whose prejudices become stronger, their temper more dictatorial, their language more sanguineous as they near the portals of the grave. Amid declining years they exhibit fiercer passions; with wasting strength they sink forth into greater excesses of violent action and intemperate speech. No man in the country better represents this class of aged malignants than Thaddeus Stevens. With increasing age comes increasing venom. Is such man fit to lead in the councils of a great nation?

A petition numerously signed, is circulating at Boston, praying Congress to amend the Constitution so that each State in the Union may determine for itself the status of its citizens, but that all elections, for Federal officers, shall be void and illegal in any State where there is any prescription on account of race or color. That is a shrewd scheme. After the addition of such a provision, the States which prescribe on account of race or color would be required to accept the Federal Constitution as "the supreme law of the land," in regard to local suffrage, "anything in their constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Rump Congress has a short lease of life—twelve weeks. It flails and rants and roars—sound signifying nothing except impotence and folly. The corrupt jokers which will signalize this session, the bluf plundering, and the currency swindling, are all well held behind this rattling, ranting and roaring. They are crying out to the country to look at the South, and meanwhile are fanning their own hands preparatory to plunging them deeper in the public treasury and the people's pockets.

The Foxmouth, New Hampshire, cotton factory is importing operatives from Europe. One hundred of them went through from Boston last week. So it goes. After getting Congress to give them the protection of high tariffs, enabling them to put the price of their fabrics up, the manufacturers then import workmen to fit the channels of labor and thus bring wages down. Tell us how, under such circumstances, tariff can help the poor and laboring classes.

It is said that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the constitutionality of the tax on wheat.

## CAN A PRESIDENT HAVE A POLICY?

In defining the duties of the Chief Magistrate, the Federal Constitution says:

"He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

This is pretty conclusive evidence that a President should have a policy—that he should be a thinking man, capable of devising measures, judging in regard to cause and effect, and generally to perform such acts as are manifestly required of a chief executive officer and a commander-in-chief of the Federal forces. If it be that the President is a mere machine—simply the agent of Congress—why was not Congress empowered to appoint that officer? If it was intended that the President should have power only to execute the will of Congress and to have no will or policy of his own, it was wrong to make the office elective by the people, for it has happened that that officer and the majority in Congress have entertained (and will continue to entertain) different views in regard to measures for the good of the country.

But, it was not so intended. The framers of the Constitution had no intention of making the chief officer in the Government the tool of the Congress. Neither was it designed to make the Congress subservient to the President.

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## CONGRESSIONAL INDECORUM.

No one can read the proceedings of Congress without being struck by the want of dignity which characterizes the proceedings of that body. The members seem to vie with each other in the use of terms of abuse. Speeches which a few years since would have been regarded as unbecoming upon the stump, are now daily delivered in the House and the Senate. The applause of the galleries is habitually sought, and he who can employ the most abusive language is sure to receive the plaudits of the crowd assembled. The House especially seems to lack decorum. Thaddeus Stevens sets an example which is imitated by those who can only feebly ape his vindictive utterances. Speaker Colfax winks at the conduct of his Radical friends and permits the most unbounded license. The President of the United States is daily assailed by members in the severest manner, and no rebuke from the chair follows. The nation is disgraced by such proceedings, the tone of public sentiment is lowered, the people are familiarized with such conduct, as would once have been regarded as intolerable, and an example is given to the world which must tell against republican institutions. The decent men of all parties should unite in out-spoken disapproval of such conduct in what should be the most dignified legislative body in the world. —Lane, *Intel.*

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the *London Times*, is now in this country, and one day last week was given a grand entertainment at Washington by John W. Forney. This same Mr. Walter was one of the most thorough and active opponents of the Federal government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and his paper, *The Times*, became notorious as the organ of British blockade-runners and Confederates domiciled abroad. Now he is lauded and lionized by the "loyal" Forney, and the Mongrel M. C.'s rush forward to tipple champagne and crack jokes with this lately despatched associate and abettor of "rebel" and "traitor." Birds of a feather will flock together, and fellow disunionists, doubtless, find pleasure in each other's society.

The Radical editors and stumpers, hereabout, declared previous to the fall election, that negro suffrage was not an issue. On Thursday last the Radicals in the United States Senate passed a bill giving the right to vote to the negroes in the District of Columbia, the very capital of the nation. The Radical house concurred on Friday. Who were right in their declarations during the last campaign?

In the House, the other day, Thaddeus Stevens declared that he did not believe Jeff. Davis could be tried for treason, nor that he had been guilty of treason. His offence was that of a belligerent, not of a traitor. He (Stevens) had not opposed the efforts to bring him (Davis) to trial, but he had not favored them, What have the Radical howlers here to say to that?

There could be no better evidence of the strength of the President's position than the inability of the radical press to assail the message successfully. They but themselves in vain against the solid and unanswerable logic of the message, without even as much as making an indentation.

The latest villainy of the Radicals has revealed itself as a plot to bribe Sumner, as soon as he shall arrive, to turn Sumner's evidence and implicate President Johnson in the assassination of Lincoln.

Trees are now doctored with calomel. A few grains inserted in the sap channels will drive off insects.

## TERITORIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The South should feel neither terror nor depression at the growing favor with which this wild scheme is regarded by the Radical leaders. Despair of saving the Southern leaders, despair of saving their heads in the nests of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other way to carry such amendments as they wish to engraft upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the domestic concerns of the South to federal control. Turn and turn as they may, they cannot escape the fact that the thirteen States stand an immovable barrier to any amendment to the constitution which the Radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading those States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling and muddling to march in this movement.

The South should take courage at this, and let the Radical leaders know that they are reduced to their last trumpet, and can win only by a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So long as the Southern communities are recognized as States, the Constitution stands between them and further oppression. Unless they can be broken down as States, the Radicals are checkmated, and will soon be made to bear the odium of keeping this dangerous question unsettled. They feel that it is incumbent on them to put this subject at rest in some way, and finding all else at a dead lock, they have adopted this desperate expedient of degrading great populous States into Territories, and governing them from Washington.

The South ought to rejoice to see the Republicans reduced to such straits, because it is perfectly certain that its failure will weaken, and perhaps divide and demoralize the party. The first difficulty the Republicans will encounter will be in agreeing upon the details of the Territorial bill.

We shall soon make out bills, and send them to those in arrears. Will not many save us this trouble by remitting at once—with the present week, or at least, within the present year? To get along at all, we must have our own—and after a reasonable time, those who give no heed to this call should find more summary measures adopted to convince them of our earnestness, they will have to fit into their class and "Alma Mater."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad death occurred on the turnpike, a short distance above Cashtown, on Wednesday last. We learn that as Mr. Jacob Heintzelman was driving by the residence of Mr. Maxson Carbaugh, with a load of wood, a little son of Mr. Carbaugh's clambered upon the rubber-block of the wagon, without the knowledge of Mr. Heintzelman, and in going down the hill, fell under one of the hind wheels and was almost instantly killed. The lad was between six and seven years of age.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The poles for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph line were put up through this place some weeks ago, and we suppose have been erected as far as Harrisburg by this time. The wires (two) are shortly to be placed upon the poles. An office will be opened here, in the central part of town. We heartily welcome this new improvement. With two through lines, Gettysburg cannot be much behind the rest of the world in early information.

ANNIVERSARY.—The "Anniversary" of Christ Church Sabbath School, on Thursday evening, was quite a success. The exercises were interesting and the audience was large.

SPLENDID BARN BURNED.—The splendid "double decked" barn of Hon. F. Watts, two and a half miles west of Carlisle, was destroyed by fire, last evening a-week, between 5 and 6 o'clock. With it were consumed eight head of horses, fourteen head of cattle, six head of sheep, all the farm implements, horse gear, a threshing machine, and a large quantity of wheat and hay. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seen running from the building about the time the flames were discovered. The rascal was pursued by Mr. Railing, the tenant, but in the gathering darkness succeeded in making his escape. When Mr. Railing returned to the barn, it was wrapped in flames, and too late to save anything. His loss is heavy. There was no insurance on either barn or stock.

FINE HOGS.—George W. Lady, of Muncieburg, had a hog slaughtered last week, which weighed 420 pounds, though but 14 months old.

H. D. Wattles, of this place, had two very large porkers killed on Monday, one weighing 599 pounds and the other 495 pounds. We have not heard their age mentioned.

THE HOLIDAYS.—E. H. Minnig & Bro., in Chambersburg street, opposite the College Church, have laid in a large stock of goods intended for the Holidays, and invite the attention of the public thereto. It embraces, of course, all sorts of confections, fruits, nuts, &c., with an almost endless variety of toys.

They have something to please the thousand different tastes of the little ones, with an assortment which they flatter themselves will be attractive to grown up folks. Give them a call. Their goods cannot but give satisfaction, whilst their prices are much lower than last year, and must be equally satisfactory.

Teachers desiring to make presents to their schools, as well as the trade, will be accommodated at the lowest possible figures.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.—Persons who are getting up clubs for our Steel Plate Engravings, and those who intend doing so, are requested to notify the office in New York, when a circular describing each Engraving, (fourteen in all,) together with all necessary papers, including references, &c., will be sent them.

CLOTHING AT COST.—Capt. Theo. C. Norris is selling off his entire stock of Ready-made Clothing at cost, with a view to closing out that branch of business. Now is the time to secure bargains. Every description of clothing offered. Call soon.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says that the Government had never relaxed its efforts to secure the arrest of Surratt, and that detectives had been watching him since October. This gives the lie to the Radical falsehood that the Government had taken no measures in the matter.

HON. W. H. Koontz and Hon. E. McElroy have our thanks for Congressional documents.

DEER.—A shooting party of Hanoverians recently returned from Centre county with three fine deer.

## TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

WOOD!—WOOD!—WOOD!—A number of our subscribers have promised us Wood, in payment of their subscriptions. Will they please bring it immediately? It is needed.

IMPORTANT TO SOME PEOPLE.—Not to all. Such as have paid the printer as promptly as he has served them, (many thanks!) need not read this—not a word of it is intended for them. To those in arrears, however, whether for advertising, job work or subscription, we must again appeal, and can assure them that never were we more IN EARNEST. To pay for ink, type, labor, and hundred other matters entering into the publication of a widely-circulated newspaper, requires the handling of a good deal of money—especially in high tides, as these still are to printers, paper, &c., being nearly as dear as during the war. To whom shall the printer look for the means to carry on his business, but to those who have the benefit of it? It is so in every other branch, and there is no reason why our should be an exception to the rule. Those, then, indebted on our books are urged to deal with us as they would desire others to deal with them. PAY PROMPTLY.

To the call made two months ago, hardly one in forty responded. Many, no doubt, supposed that it was a mere stereotyped matter—that we did not mean half we said—and that if they failed to pay, it would make little difference to us or anybody else. If they thought, never were men more mistaken. We

never had such a bad year as this, and that will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading those States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling and muddling to march in this movement.

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WOOD!—WOOD!—WOOD!—The South and the Northern leaders, despair of saving their heads in the nests of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other way to carry such amendments as they wish to engraft upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the domestic concerns of the South to federal control. Turn and turn as they may, they cannot escape the fact that the thirteen States stand an immovable barrier to any amendment to the constitution which the Radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading those States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling and muddling to march in this movement.

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They perceive that there is no other way

**Public Sale**  
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY  
On FRIDAY, the 13th day of December  
inst., at the Subsidy Inn, Adams county, opposite  
to Gettysburg, will sell at Public Sale, his resi-  
dence of Green's Hill, on March Creek,  
ONE HORSE, 1 Cow, 2 Heifers, 3 Cattle  
Broad Sows, 1 extra Chester Boar, thirteen  
months old, 20 Sheep, 7 head of Sheep,  
1 two-horned Wagon and Bed, nearly new, 1  
Spring Wagon, for one or two horses, nearly  
new, 1 Falling-top Buggy, 1 first-rate Sleigh,  
Sleigh and Bell, 2 new Running-part of a  
Sleigh, Buffalo Robe, 2 sets of Wagon Harness,  
at good value, new, 2 sets of Buggy Harness, Col-  
lars and Hobbles, 2 Fly-nets, Catching Box, Car-  
rier Sack, Breast Chaise, Horse and Cart  
Chains, Crow-bar, lot of Carpenter Tools, Mill  
wright Tools, such as Planes, Chisels, Augers,  
Hammer Saws, lot of Patent Mill Picks and  
Facing Hammers, and a lot of Bars, &c., with  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as  
Cooking Stove and Fixtures, Parlor Stove,  
Iron Kettle, Sink, Barrels, Meat Vats,  
Sausage Cutter, and a great variety of  
other articles never mentioned.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on  
said day, when attendance will be given and  
terms made known by WM. E. MYERS.

Bruxelles Gothic, Auctioneer.

Dec. 17, 1866.

#### Invitation.

O F LOW PRICES.  
J. L. SCHICK invites the attention of  
his friends and customers to his large and  
well selected stock of

DRY GOATS'

embroidered in part of

French Merinoes,

All Wool Poppies,

All Wool Belles,

All Wool Girls,

Plain Poppies,

Black and Fancy Silks,

Tanico Cloth,

Black and Colored Alpacas,

Black Cloths and Cassimere,

Fancy Cassimere,

Cassimere,

Johns,

Flannels of all kinds,

Gloves and Stockings.

Also, a fine lot of Ladies' FURS AND  
SHAWLS, as well as an abundant variety of  
Necessaries, all of which will be sold cheap for  
the cash.

J. L. SCHICK,

Dec. 17, 1866.

#### Iron—Iron—Iron!

G E T T Y S B U R G F O R C E .  
The subscribers respectfully inform the  
public that they have erected a Forge in con-  
nection with their Steel Mill, and are now  
manufacturing.

FORGED AND HAMMERED IRON,  
such as Plough, Horse-shoe and Bar Iron, and  
respectfully invite Blacksmiths and Dealers to  
give them a call, for they satisfied that they  
will be able to please as to quality, finish and  
price.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for  
 wrought and scrap iron.

B. & W.

Dec. 17, 1866.

#### Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.  
Gettysburg—Daniel J. Beiner, (Foreman.)

Straub—Eli G. Heuer, Philip Donohue,  
Mount Pleasant—Francis W. Buddy, James  
C. Dutera.

Littlestown—Edwin Myers.

Hamiltonton—Robert W. Johnson, John Sanders,  
Conowingo—Emmanuel Miller, George Kuhn,  
Mountjoy—John Robert, Jesse D. Newman.

Berwick (p.)—Joseph Kemper,  
Montgomery—John F. Parker,  
Perry—Samuel Hart,

Huntingdon—William Less.

Gretna—William Steiner.

Bethel—William Crum, Philip Weaver,  
Oxford—Samuel Single.

Freedom—John E. Plock,

Hamilton—Michael Bohm,  
Cumberland—Frances Bream.

Tyrone—David Meiss.

GENERAL JURY.  
Franklin—James McCleary, John H. Rafferty,  
Freedom—Michael McFadden, Calvin P.  
Kris.

Huntington—David Day, Abraham Troxell,  
Shire—John S. Smith, Peter Shively,  
Bethel—David Walker, Daniel March,

Mt. Pleasant—Wm. B. Miller, Adolph Schlesser,  
Chestnutona—Epiphany.

Gretna—John Crumrine, Jacob King.

Stroud—George Grass, John Bender, Geo.  
Ehrhart.

Union—D. G. Baughman, John Kinney.

Mount Pleasant—Samuel A. Smith, James R.  
Gitt, Elias Mayer.

Reading—Sam'l Overholzer, John Simpson.

Gettysburg—Wm. Guion, John Raj.

Berwick (p.)—Henry Buttner.

Bethel—John D. Dill.

Cumberland—Christian Schreier, H. Paxton

Montgomery—John B. Spangler.

Oxford—Franklin Marshall, Samuel Neely.

Tyrone—Charles Yeats.

Limestone—Michael Staabach.

Hightland—John D. Dill.

Dec. 17, 1866. 5c.

#### Election.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders

of the First National Bank of Gettysburg,

that an Election for seven Directors, to

serve one year, will be held at the Banking

House of said Bank, on TUESDAY, JANUARY

1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEO. ARTHUR, Register.

Dec. 17, 1866. 5c.

#### Election Notice.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual

Election for Directors of this Bank will

be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY,

the 2nd day JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock,

P. M.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Dec. 17, 1866. 5c.

#### Established in 1817.

H ENRY W. OVERMAN,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN LEATHER,

No. 32 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Best Gunpowders solicited.

Dec. 10, 1866. 15c.

#### Notice.

THE Adams County Agricultural Society

will meet at the Bendersville School

house, on the FIRST MONDAY in January, 1867,

to elect officers for the ensuing year. Be-

tween the hours of 2 and 4. P. M. By order,

W. B. WILSON, Secy.

Dec. 10, 1866. 1d.

#### Agents Wanted.

B A T T L E T T E  
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S .

For Agents—Private business given.

Wholesale and retail.

Write Brothers, 611 Arch Street, Phila.

Agents wanted.

Dec. 3, 1866. 3c.

#### Shingles.

PRIME SHINGLES, the best in the market,

for sale at JACOB SHEAD'S New Lum-

ber Yard, on the Railroad, adjoining the Lime

Kiln, Gettysburg.

Nov. 26, 1866. 1c.

#### Notice.

PHILIP Redding,

NOTICE OF THE PEACE,

at his office, at his residence, in Cumberland

Township, on Tuesday evening of each week,

to give his attention to Justice's busi-

ness. [Dec. 3, 1866. 4c.]

A n excellent assortment of Plumb, Ma-

lins, Lines, Balloons and Lin's in Skins,

can be had at

J. L. SCHICK.

ADIES wanting a good article of Per-

fur, Fancy Sack, or Hair Brushes, can

be supplied at

J. L. SCHICK.

#### Notice.

THE term of office of the undersigned being

about to expire, he hereby gives notice to

all persons interested, that he will expect

all fees for Quarantine Appointments, Con-

fimation of Real Estate, Inquisitions, &c., to

be paid by the January Term of Court, af-

ter which time they will be placed in the hands

of a proper officer for collection.

JAMES F. FINK, Esq.

Nov. 26, 1866. 3c.

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